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BOOK NOTES

The author of *A Practical Program for Working Men* (London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906 ; xiii, 227 pp.), has chosen to withhold his name, and in so doing he has been unduly modest. The book is one of those contributions to socialistic thought that tend to the bettering of socialism. Without making any pretense of being distinctively a Christian socialism, the *Practical Program* might justly be described as a closer approximation to applied Christianity than most of the programs offered under that phrase. The author is a man to whom life has brought the wisdom born of feeling no less than the clarity won from a fearless intellectual outlook. His evident interest lies in the possibility of a socialism broader than the revolutionary scheme of a class-conscious proletariat. He hopes for the coöperative organization of the whole people, forgetful of class hatreds. This may be a beautiful dream, but in a world full of sordidness and class bitterness we need all the beautiful dreams that fine souls can give us. But it would be unjust to the author to convey an impression that his book is moral idealism only. It is an admirable example of keen analysis and strong constructive reasoning. He has grasped the immensely important evolutionary truth that the Darwinian struggle for existence has been only one factor in nature's process. Mutual aid, as investigators like Kropotkin and Karl Pearson have demonstrated, has played quite as important a part as remorseless competition in developing the highest forms of life. It is for man to combine these factors in ever better adjustments, and, by transforming his environment, intelligently to perfect his own nature. In practical detail the program, of course, calls for the substitution of collective for private ownership of the means of production. The immediate steps urged are a larger reliance upon political activity, a lessening dependence upon such trade-union methods as the strike, and a taking of the whole process of the production of necessities (in italics) out of the hands of private capital.

The talented but extreme and rather bitter leader of the Socialist Labor party in America, Daniel De Leon, has published his sketches of the recent International Socialist Congress under the title of *Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress* (New York, Labor News Co., 1906 ; 150 pp.). The book gives a most readable and entertaining account

of the chief personalities at the Congress, more especially Jaurès, Bebel, Guesde, Adler, Vandervelde and Ferri. The author does not refrain from indicating his dissatisfaction with those who do not agree with him, and every effort is made to hit the dissenting body of American socialists over the heads of their European confrères. In Mr. Hilquit's recent *History of Socialism in the United States*, the section of which Mr. De Leon is the head is mentioned in the following words: "With no support from the labor movement and with a state of perpetual strife within its own ranks, the Socialist Labor party is distinctly on the wane, and its ultimate disappearance from the political surface seems to be only a question of time." Mr. De Leon here returns the compliment by stating in his pamphlet that the Socialist party "may be said to have fairly entered upon the period of dissolution." We refrain from quoting the various compliments which the two sections of American socialists are showering on each other. If allowance be made, however, for this bias, the little book of Mr. De Leon will be found highly interesting, and it is very instructive as to the present state of disagreement in socialistic circles all over the world. The spirit of practical fraternity has evidently not yet permeated the socialist ranks, though the word is emblazoned on their banners.

The history of Francis of Assisi has frequently been written, but we now have an attempt by Father Leo L. Dubois to discuss him specifically from the social point of view, in a book entitled *St. Francis of Assisi, Social Reformer* (New York, Benziger Bros., 1906; 250 pp.). Mr. Dubois confesses frankly that St. Francis "had little social knowledge, less social experience, and practically no understanding of the ordinary processes of life." He contends, however, that St. Francis held a consistent set of social views, although these were probably to a large extent unconscious. When we come to consider the matter in detail, however, we find that his method was essentially a reform of society through individual virtue, and that this method of the perfection of the individual does not really throw much light upon the economic problems of his day. The attempt of Father Dubois to compare the social problems of the early middle ages with those of to-day is on the whole disappointing; and students of economic problems will find in this life of St. Francis little to help them. The questions at issue in such treatises are religious and ethical rather than economic.

In a volume of essays edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand and entitled *Ideals of Science and Faith* (N. Y., Longmans, Green and Co., 1905; x, 333 pp.), Englishmen of established reputation in their respective fields attack the perennial problem of the relations of science and re-

ligion. As might be expected, there is little attempt at "higher syntheses"; but it is repeatedly asserted that scientific men have ideals and that in certain respects the evolution of religious thought is tending toward similar practical ideals. Special mention may be made of the essay by Mr. Bradford, honorary secretary of the Sociological Society of London, on a "Sociological Approach towards Unity." In occidental civilization Mr. Bradford distinguishes, on the basis of their interests, the following social groups: priests, scientists, industrialists, literary men and artists, politicians, historians and philosophers. Each of these groups, he discovers, is composed of two sorts of individuals, "idealists" and "formalists." Within the industrial group, for instance, he identifies Veblen's class of those engaged in "honorific occupations" with the formalists; those pursuing "humilific occupations" with the idealists. Identification is by no means complete, but "looking at it in the large historic way" the group-formalism of the workers "shows a tendency to be subordinated to group-idealism." On the other hand the methodological principle in financiering tends "to produce a variety of the group-type in which idealism is subordinated to formalism and ceremonialism." Each of the other occupational groups is analyzed from the same point of view. The "approach towards unity" is found in the possibility of all the "idealists" working together for practical ends in the saving of the degenerate. The degenerate are the "formalists." The terms idealist and formalist are nowhere adequately defined, and the ideas they stand for are therefore somewhat indefinite. Possibly they are none the less valuable on that account.

Mr. B. Kirkman Gray's *History of English Philanthropy* (London, P. S. King and Son, 1905; xv, 302 pp.) is a useful supplement to standard histories of the English poor law, since it deals as well with private as with public efforts to alleviate the condition of the poor, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the taking of the first census in 1801. Its principal characteristic is a discursive quality that is rarely met with in recent histories, and that adds greatly to its interest to the general reader if it detracts somewhat from its value to the specialist. For the benefit of the latter a very complete index is appended, which makes easily accessible the vast amount of unusual information on every phase of philanthropic effort, from elementary education to the suppression of the slave trade, with which the volume is enriched. The general conclusion of the author appears to be that the failure of philanthropy in the past has been due to the ready assumption of philanthropists that they represented a superior order of beings, and that the hopeful aspect of present-day efforts to improve the condition

of the poor is the ever wider recognition of the essential unity of human nature and the ever clearer acceptance of the gospel of the brotherhood of man.

The standard book on the *History of Coöperation*, by George Jacob Holyoake, has appeared in a new edition (N. Y., E. P. Dutton, 1906; two vols., xvi, viii, 691 pp.). The original work, which dates from the years 1875-1879, has long been out of print, and it is fortunate that in the later period of his long and eventful life the veteran reformer should be able to witness this new and authoritative edition. The changes in the body of the book are not important, except that a third part of some sixty pages has been added, bringing the history down to date. Mr. Holyoake is as energetic an opponent of socialism as ever. "Socialism dissolves coöperation," so we are told. On the other hand, the discussion is enriched by some pregnant sentences like the following: "Coöperation is self-defensive individualism made attractive by amity, strengthened by interest and rendered effective by association." Coöperators, however, like the socialists, wish to temper competition; and to many the line between socialism and coöperation would seem to be rather shadowy. Vandervelde, for instance, tells us that in practice in Belgium coöperation becomes a sort of embryonic socialism. But that is not Holyoake's view.

Nothing could serve so well to mark the permanent place which the coöperative system has won for itself in the United Kingdom as the publication of a special text-book for the information of members of the Coöperative Union, entitled *Industrial Coöperation: The Story of a Peaceful Revolution* (Manchester, The Coöperative Union, 1904; xx, 278 pp.). Miss Catherine Webb, the editor of the book, has drawn on all available sources of material, and has succeeded in giving an account of the movement that is interesting as well as instructive. Especially suggestive is the account of the educational and propagandist activities of the Coöperative Union, which follows the full historical outline and discussion of practical developments in the body of the volume. Taken as a whole the information presented fully justifies Lord Roseberry's frequently quoted characterization of the coöperative movement as constituting "nothing less than a state within a state."

Another indication of the vitality of the coöperative movement is the publication by the International Coöperative Alliance of an exhaustive *International Coöperative Bibliography* (London, P. S. King and Son, 1906; xxxii, 276 pp.) in which titles are classified according to subjects and countries as well as alphabetically. Some notion of the comprehensiveness of this bibliography is afforded by the following informa-

tion taken from the preface : " Among languages English easily leads, having 1381 entries allotted to it. German follows next with 1145, and after that French with 1132, Italian with 762, the Slav languages with 593, Magyar with 242, the Scandinavian languages with 127, Dutch and Flemish with 100, the Romance languages not already quoted with 90, Finnish with 83, Greek with 8 and the Celtic languages with 3."

The reprinting of Professor Richard T. Ely's *The Labor Movement in America* (N. Y., The Macmillan Co., 1905 ; xvi, 399 pp.) attests the interest of the public in this subject. Valuable as was the book on its first appearance in 1886, its republication after the lapse of twenty years serves chiefly to emphasize the need of an up-to-date treatment of this topic. It is gratifying to know that Professor Ely and his associate, Professor Commons, are engaged in the preparation of such a work.

Mr. George Howell's work on *Labor Legislation, Labor Movements and Labor Leaders*, which was published in 1901, has met with so favorable a reception that a new edition has become necessary. With the exception of a few corrections of misprints, the new edition (N. Y., E. P. Dutton, no date ; two vols., xviii, viii, 499 pp.) is virtually unchanged, although there was a good opportunity to add a chapter on the interesting development of the labor movement since 1901.

In his *Battles of Labor* (Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs and Co., 1906 ; 220 pp.), Dr. Carroll D. Wright, the veteran student of the labor problem in the United States, presents in an interesting way his views as to the aims and progress of the wage-earner militant. The four lectures which make up the volume were delivered before the Philadelphia Divinity School on the William L. Bull foundation, and they reflect clearly the character of the audience for which they were intended. Their scope is sufficiently indicated by their titles : " The Background " ; " In Mediæval and Modern Industry " ; " Great Modern Battles " ; " How Modern Battles are Treated." Especially interesting are the last two lectures, which are based largely on the personal experience and observation of the author.

La Femme dans l'Industrie (Paris, Armand Colin, 1906 ; 283 pp.) by R. Gonnard, professor in the law faculty of the University of Lyons, is a scholarly and interesting study. The chapters devoted to working women in France show their numerical and their geographical distribution in a manner at once instructive as to France and suggestive for a similar study in the United States. The discussion of remedial measures however, is somewhat disappointing. The author seems to underestimate the permanent, inherent difficulties attending the effectual organization of wage-earning women and girls for the improvement of

their wages. These difficulties lie in the youthful irresponsibility of the working girls, and in the overburdened, wearing position of wives of invalid men or widowed mothers of dependent children. In America, at least, these three groups constitute the great army of wage-earning women. On the other hand, the author seems to underestimate the potential beneficent power of the consuming public enlightened and organized to enforce its will according to its conscience. His somewhat slighting attitude towards organization of consumers, as such, may be due to the fact that the French workingmen have not developed the use of the trade-union label, while the Consumers' League of Paris is among those most recently formed. Despite these limitations, the book is one to be read with profit by students of the labor problem in its most modern aspects.

Dr. Paul Marcuse deals with the subject of the American currency in the monograph entitled *Betrachtungen über das Notenbankwesen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* (Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1907; 168 pp.). Although it contains nothing new to the American reader, it is a temperate and well-proportioned book. The history of the currency is concisely told and the weak points in our system are accurately indicated. Dr. Marcuse believes that our note issue is extraordinarily safe, but that its safety is dearly purchased at the cost of elasticity. He points out that we virtually possess all the faults of a central banking system without any of its advantages. He calls attention to a fact that has recently been emphasized by some writers in this country, that a principal defect in our system consists in the character of the paper dealt in by the banks. In one respect, however, Dr. Marcuse finds our methods far in advance of those of continental Europe, namely, in the deposit function of the banks. He declares that Germany is only in the first steps of the development which we have long since reached. The monograph concludes with an attempt to show how Germany can benefit in this matter by our experiences.

Two of the more recent issues in the series of books on business published by Methuen and Co., London, are *The Money Market* by F. Straker (1904; 180 pp.) and *The Stock Exchange* by Charles Duguid (1904; 173 pp.). Mr. Straker's book gives a concise and interesting statement of the factors of the money market in England; of the character and growth of the Bank of England, as well as of the joint-stock banks; and of the mechanism of the money business, including foreign exchanges. The one point that he emphasizes is the possible danger lurking in the concentration of all of the reserves in the Bank of England. Mr. Duguid, who is the city editor of the *Morning*

Post, attempts to explain to the unversed in simplest terms the rather complicated transactions of the stock exchange. In this he is extremely successful, and from now on no American readers need puzzle over the "contango" and the "backwardation." If the other volumes of the series maintain the high levels reached by these two books, it will be an undoubted success.

In his little volume on *Clearing Out-of-Town Checks in England and the United States* (published by the author, St. Louis, 1903; xiv, 160 pp.) Mr. James C. Hallock presents an interesting account of the various methods of clearing country checks that are now in vogue and a convincing argument in favor of extending such methods to all parts of the country. Although addressed especially to practical bankers, the book is not without value to the student of the theory of banking. The titles of the chapters indicate the comprehensiveness of the author's treatment: "The Economy of Clearing Checks"; "Clearing Out-of-Town Checks Needed"; "The London Plan"; "The Sedalia Plan"; "Boston Clears New England Checks"; "The Boston Plan"; "New York Will Follow"; "Proposed Plan for St. Louis."

The establishment of commercial high-schools in so many American cities is beginning to have a marked influence on the grade of textbooks available for use in connection with commercial courses. A. M. Bogle's *Comprehensive Book-keeping* (N. Y., The Macmillan Co., 1905; xviii, 142 pp.) is an illustration of this influence. In contrast with the ordinary dry and rigid manual on this subject, Mr. Bogle's book is both interesting and adaptable. It takes for granted a reasonable degree of intelligence on the part of both teacher and pupil and presents the subject in a way that can hardly fail to stimulate and develop the mind of the student who masters it at the same time that it makes him something of a book-keeper. It is a text-book that may be safely referred to in confirmation of the familiar argument that there is as much mental discipline to be derived from studying a branch of applied mathematics, such as book-keeping, as from studying the pure science.

The great interest manifested in income-tax schemes in France has led Dr. Hermann Meyer, one of the students of Professor Neumann, to take up historically the various proposals under the title, *Die Einkommensteuerprojekte in Frankreich bis 1887* (Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1905; xii, 190 pp.). With customary German thoroughness, Dr. Meyer goes back to the beginning and devotes the first part of his work to the middle ages and the pre-revolutionary period. The second part deals, in turn, with the schemes of the Constituante, of the Législative and of the Convention. Another chapter treats of the Revolution of 1848 and

of the period of the Franco-Prussian War; while the final chapter brings the history down to 1887. It is instructive to observe how numerous have been the reports and the projects both of individuals and of committees in favor of the income tax, and how each one in turn has failed to secure popular acceptance. This is equally true of the period from 1887 down to the present day, the history of which is still to be written.

The growing importance of local taxation in England, attested by the appointment of the parliamentary committee of 1901 and by the special congress on the subject recently held in London, has called into existence a considerable body of literature. Among the works of more than passing importance are to be mentioned those by M. E. Lange, *Local Taxation in London* (London, P. S. King and Son, 1906; 46 pp.); Arthur Wilson Fox, *The Rating of Land Values* (London, P. S. King and Son, 1906; 124 pp.); and G. Armitage-Smith, *Principles and Methods of Taxation* (London, John Murray, 1906; 195 pp.). Mr. Lange's work, to which Lord Welby furnishes a preface, pays especial attention to the rating reforms in London. He takes up in detail the exchequer grants, the much needed equalization of rates between the different parts of the great metropolis and the problem of the taxation of site value. A number of interesting statistical tables complete an illuminating discussion of the subject. The book of Mr. Fox consists chiefly of notes upon the proposals to levy rates in respect of site values that were made during the time that he was secretary to the royal commission on local taxation. The volume is a compendium of the views expressed before the commission by prominent writers and speakers, arranged systematically and connected by a running commentary. Several appendices contain additional extracts from the reports, and a summary of the bills for the rating of land values that have been introduced into Parliament during the past few years. The work of Mr. Armitage-Smith deals with the whole subject of taxation and seeks to state in a simple form the broad principles and general tendencies involved. For the student of public finance, there is little of special value in the work, apart from the British statistics, which have been brought down to date; for the ordinary reader, however, the work of Mr. Armitage-Smith will be a convenient manual.

The Principles of Wealth and Welfare, by Professor Charles Lee Raper (N. Y., the Macmillan Company, 1906; x, 336 pp.) is an "Economics for High Schools" with several new and valuable features. The book is divided into an introduction and four sections treating respectively of "The Consumption of Wealth-Welfare," "The Produc-

tion of Wealth-Welfare," "Consumption and Production, Market Price-Welfare," and "The Production and Distribution of Wealth-Welfare." As these titles indicate, the author's treatment is at once conservative and sympathetic with recent tendencies. He takes as his starting-point an analysis of consumption and wants, and he emphasizes constantly the thought that it is with human welfare as conditioned by wealth rather than with wealth in and for itself that economics is concerned. At the same time he adheres to the traditional division of the subject into four parts. The principal criticism that may be passed on this latest attempt to present economics in elementary form is that, in his desire to expound the principles of the subject, the author gives too little information about contemporary business conditions and methods. Aside from this defect the book compares favorably with other treatises of the same scope, such as those of Ely and Wicker and Bullock, and has certain merits which these others lack.

It is somewhat disappointing to find that little of importance is added to economic thought by the publication, under the editorship of Mr. Henry Higgs, of the fragments of the late W. Stanley Jevons's *Principles of Economics* (London, Macmillan, 1905). The fragments appear to consist, for the most part, of rough studies which would hardly have appeared at all had the talented author lived to complete the work. The only novel thing about the work is its arrangement, which suggests in many respects an improvement over the traditional arrangement of the time. To the student who has no particular interest in the author, the most important parts of the present volume are the essays on Cantillon and on the match tax, which have for a long time been practically inaccessible. As any one familiar with the work of Mr. Henry Higgs would expect, the editing of the volume leaves nothing to be desired.

We have had many more or less satisfactory commentators on the economic views of Aristotle as contained in his *Politics*, but we have had no adequate attempt to interpret the pseudo-Aristotelian treatise which bears the name of *Economics*. This gap has now been filled by Dr. Kurt Riezler, in the work entitled *Ueber Finanzen und Monopole im alten Griechenland* (Berlin, Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht, 1907; 98 pp.). The monograph is composed of two parts. The first takes up the *Economics* itself, giving an interpretation of the various paragraphs and an explanation of the facts from the economic point of view. This is well done and constitutes a real contribution. The second part attempts to give an account of the public finance of Greece on the basis of the facts found not only in Aristotle but also in the other Greek

writers. The author is modest in his presentation and thus largely disarms criticism, but attention must none the less be called to the fact that the work would have been far more satisfactory if he had utilized the recent volumes of Francotte on industrial conditions in Greece. This defect is especially apparent in the excursus which deals with the controversy between Meyer and Bücher. The monograph received a prize from the philosophical faculty of Munich, but its merits are really to be found in the detailed comment on the Greek text rather than in any success in dealing with the problem as a whole.

Dr. Rudolf Kaulla, who subscribes himself as *Privatdozent* without stating at what institution, has continued a doctor's dissertation on the history of the theory of value which was begun in the seminar of Professor Brentano of Munich, and has published his conclusions under the title of *Die geschichtliche Entwicklung der modernen Werttheorien* (Tübingen, H. Laupp, 1906 ; 282 pp.). Dr. Kaulla's book gives a convenient summary of the chief tendencies of the historical development. Especially noteworthy is the chapter on the conception of value in the Roman law, which is based upon some fresh investigation and contains some interesting results. The weak point of this history, as of all similar works, is the comparative neglect of the English literature of the 17th and 18th centuries. In fact, the treatment of the English writers generally, even in more recent times, is by no means on a level with the remainder of the work. For example, we find no mention even of the real founder of the marginal-utility theory, Professor Lloyd, nor do we find any reference to Longfield and his followers. Moreover the monograph is didactic rather than critical. It appeals to special students only, and to them it offers little that is new. As a convenient summary of what is already more or less familiar it may, however, make a place for itself in current literature.

Of a slightly different character is the monograph of Dr. Moritz Lindeman entitled *Urbegriffe der Wirtschaftswissenschaft* (Dresden, Böhmert, 1904 ; xi, 248 pp.). Dr. Lindeman has taken up three fundamental concepts of economics—those of labor, of value and of money prices—and he traces the history of each of these ideas by quoting from a selected list of authors more or less well known in economic literature. He tells us that almost half a century ago he published similar material in a pamphlet which had but little influence at that time. It is very much to be feared that the present monograph will have little more success. He uses a series of quotations to illustrate and test the truth of his own definitions, which seem to be neither very startling nor very new. The authors quoted are of a very miscellaneous character. His

American authorities would scarcely be recognized as such on this side of the water.

When Professor Sombart published his work on modern capitalism in 1902, one of the many points which attracted attention as well as dissent was his explanation of the origin of modern capital. Contrary to the view usually held, that its source is to be found primarily in the large fortunes heaped up in the new trade with America and the Indies, Professor Sombart contended that it was due rather to the surplus of the land rents in the later middle ages. One of his students, Dr. Jacob Strieder, thought that he would work out this theory on the basis of an inductive study of the great fortunes of Augsburg from the 14th to the 16th centuries. He has published his results in a monograph entitled *Zur Genesis des modernen Kapitalismus* (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1904; 233 pp.). In the course of his investigation Dr. Strieder was slowly led to doubt and finally to reject the views of his teacher. He shows that instead of the large landed fortunes being suddenly thrown into trade, it was primarily the slow and gradual growth of the trading fortunes themselves which explains the genesis of modern capitalism. These conclusions are based upon a detailed study of each particular family fortune in Augsburg, taking up in turn the early patricians and the individual middle-class families as they worked themselves up and out of the various guilds. With this investigation the inadequacy of Sombart's theory is conclusively proven, so far at least as the important towns of Southern Germany are concerned.

An interesting indication of the important place which the newer city universities of England are destined to occupy in that country's educational system, especially in connection with the study of the social sciences, is afforded by the collections of monographs which some of them are beginning to publish. The *Economic Series* of the University of Manchester is appropriately inaugurated with a valuable study of *The Lancashire Cotton Industry* (Manchester University Press, 1904; vii, 309 pp.), written by Sydney J. Chapman, Stanley Jevons professor of political economy in that institution. In his preface Professor Chapman disclaims any intention of writing a history of the cotton industry. His work is rather, as he modestly describes it, to "be taken fundamentally as some notes for an industrial morphology." So judged it is deserving of the highest praise. It gives the reader a clear picture of the development of what is typical and essential in connection with the growth of cotton manufacturing in Lancashire, without overburdening him with the mass of detail with which the economic historian is so prone to confuse his narrative. Especially valuable is the treatment of

the labor side of the problem, which is dealt with sympathetically and with philosophical insight. The University of Manchester is to be congratulated upon having begun its economic series on a plane which makes it at once a worthy rival of those of the older universities.

Mr. Arthur Hassall has edited a collection of essays by the late Dr. Stubbs under the title, *Lectures on Early English History* (N. Y., Longmans, Green and Co., 1906; 391 pp.). Some of these lectures are more or less popular restatements of views which are already familiar to those who are acquainted with the author's other published works; such, for instance, are the chapters on the Anglo-Saxon constitution, on feudalism and on the local moots. Other lectures are devoted to the elaboration of technical points of early law and custom and contain much that is new and valuable; such are the chapters on the law and legislation of the Norman kings, the *Dialogus de Scaccario* and on the *Leges Henrici Primi*. About one-half of the volume is taken up by papers on less technical questions pertaining to mediæval law and history; these are especially valuable because they are comparative in character and contain generalizations from the whole field of European history. This portion of the book includes chapters on the elements of nationality among European nations, on the historical origin of European law, on land-holding in mediæval Europe, and on early European constitutions. Quite naturally these essays are of unequal value, many of the views expressed being superseded by later research; for example, we still read of folkland as public land, of William bringing a full-grown feudal system with him, and of the ancient shiremoot as a representative body. The editor has printed the essays as they stand in the manuscripts without attempting to refashion them according to more recent conclusions; and this seems wise, for those who will interest themselves in such a collection will already know their Maitland, Round, Liebermann and Brunner.

The fourth volume of *The History of England*, edited by Hunt and Poole (N. Y., Longmans, Green and Co., 1906; xvi, 525 pp.), covers the period from the death of Richard II to the accession of Henry VII. It is written by Professor Charles Oman, whose well-known interest in mediæval warfare gives him a peculiar fitness for writing the political history of this stormy epoch. In method, this volume is similar to its predecessors; its design is to narrate the exploits of kings and barons; and ample material is furnished by the French, Scotch, Welsh and Civil wars, to say nothing of conspiracies against Henry IV and the family feuds reflected in the Paston Letters. More than nineteen-twentieths of the subjects appearing in the index refer to persons or

battles. The century which saw the disappearance of serfdom, an unprecedented development of national economy (as Professor Cunningham has so clearly shown), and the rise of a class which Brewer makes the basis of Henry VIII's greatest enterprises, is to the editors of this series merely a century of Yorkist and Lancastrian rivalries, with minor accompaniments. This, however, is the theme of Professor Oman's volume, and he has written a clear, scholarly and adequate account which will find a serviceable place in the literature of the period.

The Oxford Press has published a new and convenient edition of de Tocqueville's *L'Ancien Régime* (Oxford, 1904; xvi, 338 pp.), edited by G. W. Headlam. A short life of de Tocqueville, in English, is prefaced to the French original of the work, and the author's notes are supplemented by a few judicious suggestions on the part of the editor, also in English. While it is possible that Mr. Headlam exaggerates the definitive character of de Tocqueville's results, there is no doubt that his volume is by far the most extraordinary essay ever written upon the antecedents of the French Revolution. Moreover, de Tocqueville's style and method of presentation are such as to deserve the most careful study. The Oxford Press has therefore done good service in facilitating the use of this fundamental little treatise.

A Political and Constitutional Study of the Cumberland Road, by Jeremiah Simeon Young (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1904; 106 pp.), is a doctoral dissertation on certain aspects of road-building in the United States which are commonly ignored in the multiplying reprints of early travels and picturesque stories of highways and waterways. Having traced the origin of the Cumberland Road and described its early construction and operation, the author sets forth the ideas of the framers of the constitution, the policy of the general government and the attitude of the states regarding internal improvements. He shows how the national spirit, eager at first for the development of the western country, gave way before the conservatism of the older statesmen of the Jeffersonian stripe, and yielded to the returning self-consciousness of the states least liable to derive advantage from measures involving a further resort to "compacts" or to "implied powers"—the one an evasion, the other a distortion of the organic law. An account of the surrender of the Cumberland Road to the states through which it passed and a series of conclusions terminate the monograph. Some of these conclusions are stated with a degree of certainty that shakes one's faith in the validity of the treatise proper, ascribing as they do to the former national highway a well-nigh exclusive degree of influence upon the moulding of our political and

constitutional system in general. Three "internal improvements" are especially needed in this study of the Cumberland Road; a more detailed explanation of the term "compacts"; a diminution of the formative power assigned to the highway which will be nearer its relative importance; and the replacement of the frontispiece by a map that will not resemble a piece-work puzzle.

The *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, at its annual meeting in 1905, and volume xvii of its *Collections*, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites (Madison, published by the Society, 1906; 176 pp.; xix, 644 pp.), continue to show the superior work done by that body for the history of the West. Aside from routine reports, several historical papers are printed in the *Proceedings*. Among those of general interest may be mentioned the "First Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin, 1846," and "Slavery in the Old Northwest." The volume of *Collections* is the second of the series dealing with "The French Régime in Wisconsin." It is composed of 150 documents relating to the period from 1727 to 1748, some translated from copies of the originals in the French archives made for the society, some from other sources. The paternalism of the French colonial system, particularly in its treatment of the natives, and the essential weakness of its control over the region of the upper Great Lakes are well illustrated.

A compilation of great value to the student of territorial organization in the United States is that entitled *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1841*, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh (Iowa City, The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1906; xxv, 341 pp.). It contains the correspondence and official acts of Robert Lucas, first governor of the territory of Iowa, carefully reproduced from a manuscript recently discovered. Materials of this sort are seldom presented in a volume so attractive in appearance, so convenient for reference and so capably edited.

Professor Frederic L. Paxson has issued as reprints from the *University of Colorado Studies* a number of essays (Boulder, Colorado, published by the University, 1904-1906), among which is a preliminary bibliography of Colorado history, an article with maps on the boundaries of the counties of Colorado, and one on the tripartite intervention in Hayti in 1851.

A recent addition to the "Beacon Biographies" is that of *John Fiske* by Thomas Sergeant Perry (Boston, Small, Maynard and Co., 1906; xii, 105 pp.). Based on an intimate acquaintance with the greatest popularizer of philosophy and history whom the United States has ever produced, the biography traces the growth of a precocious mind, ardent

in its search for knowledge, into a versatile intellect that strove to render the fruits of learning attractive in form and pleasant in taste. It describes a literary career to the neglect of character and personality. We miss a sympathetic portraiture of the man himself, of the genial story-teller whose books, though not standards of scholarship, are altogether interesting, and hence possess a primary virtue that learned treatises too often lack.

The Political History of Europe, from 1815 to 1848, is the title of a two-hundred-page volume by Professor Carroll of Baylor University (The Baylor University Press; no date). According to the author's preface it is designed to give an accurate if somewhat succinct account of European political history after the fall of Napoleon. It does not pretend to be based on sources, and apparently the only authority mentioned is Lord's *Beacon Lights of History*. The book, however, displays considerable historical reading, and contains a few useful suggestions and apt quotations. In some respects it is a literary curiosity; it is written in an English more vigorous than elegant, and was evidently prepared in great haste. The historical philosophy dominating the author is indicated in the following statement, *à propos* of the economic interpretation of history: "Sauerkraut is great in its effects, but not as a maker of history" (p. 14). All things considered, the book seems to have no justification for its existence.

M. Ed. Clavery, of the French consular service, has published within the last three years three monographs on Far Eastern subjects. The first of these, *Les Étrangers au Japon et les Japonais à l'Étranger* (Paris, Berger-Levrault et C^{ie}, 1904; 30 pp.), relates to the part which foreigners, and Frenchmen in particular, have played in the transformation of modern Japan, and to the development of Japanese emigration in the past twenty years. It appears that in 1880 the number of Japanese residing abroad was 5440; in 1902, it was 139,553, divided chiefly between Corea, Canada, the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. These emigrants are mostly agricultural laborers, fishermen and small tradesmen; but the number of Japanese students sojourning in or visiting Western countries steadily increases. In another short paper, entitled *Les Établissements des Détroits* (Paris, Société de l'Annuaire Colonial; 37 pp.), M. Clavery gives a sketch of the Straits Settlements and of their commercial activities. The Straits Settlements enjoy the distinction of being the most prosperous of the British crown colonies. M. Clavery's account of them is based on the English official documents, and comprises chapters on their population, their finances and their administrative organization, and on their com-

merce, their industries and their navigation. In yet another pamphlet, of fifty pages, entitled *Hong Kong, le Passé et le Présent* (Paris, Librairie de l'Annuaire Colonial), M. Clavery endeavors to set forth the special functions and the life itself of this great British emporium in the Far East. After an introductory account of the origin and development of the colony, he gives a survey of the present situation, embracing the administrative organization, the finances and the movements of commerce and industry. He shows that about forty-two per cent of the merchandise exchanged between China and Hong Kong proceeds to or from the British empire; but he also shows that the commerce of Hong Kong with French Indo-China is rapidly increasing.

Dr. Georg von Mayr's monograph entitled *Begriff und Gliederung der Staatswissenschaften* (second edition, revised and enlarged; Tübingen, H. Laupp, 1906) is an attempt to assign to the "political sciences" their proper place among the social sciences, to classify them upon a logical basis and to describe their interrelations. Following the terminology of the older German writers he prefers the plural form, *Staatswissenschaften*, to designate the totality of knowledge relating to the state, but he rejects the classifications of von Mohl and Holtzendorff as being out of date. He employs the term "political sciences" both in a "literal" and in a secondary or "derivative" sense. In the former sense, they include those sciences which deal exclusively with the phenomena of the state, such as general political theory, general constitutional law, general administrative law, international law, etc. In the latter sense they include those sciences which deal only incidentally with the state or some of its relations, such as sociology, statistics, economics, jurisprudence, etc. There are excellent bibliographies at the end of each chapter.

Dr. Eugen Fridrichowitz, in his *Kurzgefasstes Kompendium der Staatswissenschaften* (Berlin, S. Calvary, 1903, 1904) meets, no doubt, a crying need in a country where doctors in political science are produced in large numbers. The *Kompendium* consists of ten little catechisms, varying in length from 85 to 220 pages, each covering by questions and answers some branch of political science. Fortified with the wisdom of these volumes, a candidate should be able to meet without fear the severest body of examiners.